The Daily Sentinel.

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DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

LIZARETH'S BOOK.

We gave extracts, some days ago, from a lately published book of Elizabeth Keckley, whilom negro dress maker to Mrs. Lincoln, *et als.* We give others to-day—promising that the name of the negro woman is probably only used to make the book sell:

CONFEDERATE GENERALS IN MR. LINCOLN'S VIEW.

Mr. Lincoln was generous by nature, and though his whole heart was in the war, he could not but respect the valor of those opposed to him. His soul was too great for the narrow, selfish views of partisanship—Brave by nature himself, he honored bravery in others—even his foes. Time and again I have heard him speak in the highest terms of the soldierly qualities of such brave Confederate Generals as Lee, Stone wall Jackson and Jos. E. Johnston. Jackson was his ideal soldier. "He is a brave, honest, Presbyterian soldier," were his words: "what a pity that we should have to fight such a gallant fellow; if we only had such a man to lead the armies of the North the country would not be appalled with so many disasters."

As this is a rambling chapter, I will here record an incident showing his feeling towards Robert E. Lee. The very morning of the day on which he was assassinated, his son, Captain Robert Lincoln, came into the room with a portrait of Gen. Lee in his hand. The President took the picture, laid it on a table before him, scanned the face thoughtfully and said, "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, noble, brave man; I am glad that the war is over at last." Looking up at Robert, he continued, "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front; the war is now closed, and we soon will live in peace with the brave men that have been fighting against us. I trust that the era of good feeling has returned with the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace. Now listen to me, Robert; you must lay aside your uniform and return to college; I wish you to read law for three years, and at the end of that time I hope that we will be able to tell whether you will make a lawyer or not."—His face was more cheerful than I had seen it for a long while, and he seemed to be in a generous, forgiving mood.

A WIFE'S JEALOUSY.

In 1864 the receptions again commenced at the White House. For the first two years of Mr. Lincoln's administration the President selected a lady to join in the promenade with him, which left Mrs. Lincoln free to choose an escort from among the distinguished gentlemen that always surrounded her on such occasions. This custom at last was discontinued by Mrs. Lincoln.

"Lizabeth!"—I was sewing in her room, and she was seated in a comfortable arm chair—"Lizabeth, I have been thinking over a little matter. As you are well aware, the President, at every reception, selects a lady to lead the promenade with him.—Now it occurs to me that this custom is an absurd one. On such occasions our guests recognize the position of the President as first of all; consequently he takes the lead in everything; well, now, if they recognize his position they should also recognize mine. I am his wife and should lead with him.—And yet he offers his arm to any other lady in the room, making her first with him and placing me second. The custom is an absurd one, and I mean to abolish it. The dignity that I *owe* to my position, as Mrs. President, demands that I should not hesitate longer to act."

Mrs. Lincoln kept her word. Ever after this she either led the promenade with the President or the President walked alone or with a gentleman. The change was much remarked, but the reason why it was made, I believe, was never generally known.

INTRIGUES OF THE "COURT."

In 1864 much doubt existed in regard to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the White House was besieged by all grades of politicians. Mrs. Lincoln was often blamed for having a certain class of men around her.

"I have an object in view, 'Lizabeth," she said to me in reference to this matter. "In a political canvass it is policy to cultivate every element of strength. These men have influence, and we require influence to re-elect Mr. Lincoln. I will be clever to them till after the election, and then, if we remain at the White House, I will drop every one of them and let them know very plainly that I only made tools of them. They are an unprincipled set, and I don't mind a little double-dealing with them."

"Does Mr. Lincoln know what your purpose is?" I asked.

"God! no; he would never sanction such a proceeding, so I keep him in the dark, and will tell him of it when all is over.—He is too honest to take the proper care of his own interests, so I feel it my duty to cheerfully for him."

A DOMESTIC NECESSITY CONFIDED TO 'LIZABETH.

Mrs. Lincoln was extremely anxious that her husband should be re-elected President of the United States. In endeavoring to make a display becoming her exalted position she had to incur many expenses. Mr. Lincoln's salary was inadequate to meet them, and she was forced to run in debt, hoping that good fortune would favor her and enable her to extricate herself from an embarrassing situation. She bought the most expensive goods on credit, and in the Summer of 1864 enormous unpaid bills stared her in the face.

"What do you think about the election, 'Lizabeth?" she said to me one morning.

"I think that Mr. Lincoln will remain in the White House four years longer," I replied, looking up from my work.

"What makes you think so? Somehow I have learned to fear that he will be defeated."

"Because he has been tried and has proved faithful to the best interests of the country. The people of the North recognize in him an honest man, and they are willing to confide in him, at least until the war has been brought to a close. The Southern people made his election a pretext for rebellion, and now to replace him by some one else, after years of sanguinary war, would look too much like a surrender on the war. So Mr. Lincoln is certain to be re-elected. He represents a principle, and to maintain this principle the loyal people of the loyal States will vote for him, even if he had no merits to commend him."

"Your view is a plausible one, 'Lizabeth, and your confidence gives me new hope. If he should be defeated, I do not know what would become of us all. To me, to him, there is more at stake in this election than he dreams of."

"What can you mean, Mrs. Lincoln? I do not comprehend."

"Simply this: I have contracted large debts, of which he knows nothing, and which he will be unable to pay if he is defeated."

"What are your debts, Mrs. Lincoln."

"They consist chiefly of store bills. I owe altogether about $27,000; the principal portion at Stewart's, in New York.—You understand, 'Lizabeth, that Mr. Lincoln has but little idea of the expense of a woman's wardrobe. He glances at my rich dresses, and is happy in the belief that the few hundred dollars that I obtain from him will supply all my wants. I must dress in costly materials. The people scrutinize every article that I wear with critical curiosity. The very fact of having grown up in the West subjects me to more screching observation. To keep up appearances I must have money—more than Mr. Lincoln can spare for me. He is too honest to make a penny outside of his salary; consequently I had, and still have, no alternative but to run in debt."

"And Mr. Lincoln does not even suspect how much you owe?"

"God, no!"—this was a favorite expression of hers—"and I would not have him suspect. If he knew that his wife was involved to the extent that she is the knowledge would drive him mad. He is so sincere and straightforward himself that he is shocked by the duplicity of others. He does not know a thing about any debts, and I value his happiness, not to speak of my own, too much to allow him to know anything. This is what troubles me so much. If he is re-elected I can keep him in ignorance of my affairs; but if he is defeated, then the bills will be sent in and he will know all;" and something like a hysterical sob escaped her.

Mrs Lincoln sometimes feared that the politicians would get hold of the particulars of her debts and use them in the Presidential campaign against her husband, and when this thought occurred to her she was almost crazy with anxiety and fear.

When in one of these excited moods, she would fiercely exclaim:—

"The Republican politicans must pay my debts. Hundreds of them are getting immensely rich off the patronage of my husband, and it is but fair that they should help me out of my embarrassment. I will make a demand of them, and when I tell them the facts they cannot refuse to advance whatever money I require."

TO HELP "IMPEACHMENT."

For five weeks Mrs. Lincoln was confined to her room. Packing afforded quite a relief, as it so closely occupied us that we had not much time for lamentation.

Letters of condolence were received from all parts of the country, and even from foreign potentates, but Mr. Andrew Johnson, the successor of Mr. Lincoln, never called on the widow, or even so much as wrote a line expressing sympathy for her grief and the loss of her husband. Robert called on him one day to tell him that his mother would turn the White House over to him in a few days, and he never even so much as inquired after their welfare. Mrs. Lincoln firmly believes that Mr. Johnson was concerned in the assassination plot.

"WILL YOU BRUSH MY BRISTLES DOWN?"

In packing, Mrs. Lincoln gave away every thing intimately connected with the President, as she said that she could not bear to be reminded of the past. The articles were given to those who were regarded as the warmest of Mr. Lincoln's admirers. All of the presents passed through my hands. The dress Mrs. Lincoln wore on the night of the assassination was given to Mrs. Slade, the wife of an old and faithful messenger. The cloak, stained with the President's blood, was given to me, as also was the bonnet worn on the same memorable night. Afterwards I received the comb and brush that Mr. Lincoln used during his residence at the White House. With the same comb and brush I had often combed his head. When almost ready to go down to a reception, he would turn to me with a quizzical look, "Well, Madam Elizabeth, will you brush my bristles down to night?"

'LIZABETH QUOTES MRS. TOODLES.

There was much surprise when Mrs. Lincoln left the White House what her fifty or sixty boxes, not to count her score of trunks, could contain. Had the government not been so liberal in furnishing the boxes it is possible that there would have been less demand for so much transportation. The boxes were loosely packed, and many of them with articles not worth carrying away. Mrs. Lincoln had a passion for hoarding old things, believing, with Toodles, that they were "handy to have about the house."

The bonnets that she brought with her from Springfield, in addition to every one purchased during her residence in Washington, were packed in boxes and transported to Chicago. She remarked that she might find use for the material some day, and it was prudent to look to the future.—I am sorry to say that Mrs. Lincoln's foresight in regard to the future was only confined to cast-off clothing, as she owed at the time of the President's death different store bills amounting to $70,000. Mr. Lincoln knew nothing of these bills, and the only happy feature of his assassination was that he died in ignorance of them. Had he known to what extent his wife was involved the fact would have embittered the only pleasant moments of his life. I disclose this secret in regard to Mrs. Lincoln's debts, in order to explain why she should subsequently have labored under pecuniary embarrassment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fifteenth Annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina will take place in Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1868.

Delegates will be permitted to pass over the Railroads for one fare.

Dr. Wm. A. B. Norcom, of Edenton, will deliver the Annual Oration.

By order of the President,
THOMAS F. WOOD,
April 17-tm Secretary.

THE Prices of our Shoes will give satisfaction.
Apr. 16. G T & W C STRONACH.

Flour! Flour!
75 SACKS N. C FLOUR.
50 bbls. N. C. and Pelapsco Family Flour,
For sale by
April 6-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

Bacon, Bacon, Bacon.
3.000 LBS. RIB SIDES, At
April 21-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

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We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

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Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

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The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods for the last twenty years, on this market and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

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They will sell, a short time, for cash, at a small advance on cost, in order to reduce their heavy stock now on hand.

Citizens and strangers, visiting the City, who wish to purchase goods, will do well to look at our stock, 4th. door North of Post Office and opposite, Market Square, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 7-154-tf

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WILL PRACTICE in the Counties of Granville, Franklin and Warren, and in the Federal Courts at Raleigh, N. C. Special attention given to matters in Bankruptcy.

Prompt personal attention given to collecting and securing claims in all parts of the State.
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100 BALES PRIME HAY.
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"A" Coffee Sugar, Cut Loaf Sugar
Old Java Coffee Laguira Coffee, Rio Coffee.
Black Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ground Cinnamon. J. BROWN,
Raleigh, April 11-tf With Hart & Lewis

Molasses, Molasses!
50 HHDS. NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES, arriving and to arrive at
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
direct from the Manufacturers, which we will sell as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.
WYCHE & PARKER,
April 1-tf No. 3 Iron Front, up Stairs. Petersburg.

☞ Those buying for cash shall have the benefit of money.

CORN AND BACON.
500 bushels White Corn.
1,000 lbs. Shoulders and Side Bacon.
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'

CANNED OYSTERS!
At TONNOFFSKI'S.
Mar 18—tf

For Sale.

PICKLED BEEF by the Barrel
March 18—tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FANCY GOODS
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

PRUNES.
6 dozen Jars, very superior
Mar 28—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

SPUN COTTON.
200 Bunches Cotton Yarns, just received
Mar 25—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

The Bankrupt Act.

We have been requested to publish the Bankrupt law. This is impossible. It makes a respectable volume. In order, however, that our readers may understand it, and may therefore not be liable to be imposed upon by parties, who are indifferent to the interests of others, we have taken some pains to compile from several sources the following general principles of the Act, for the benefit of all who contemplate seeking its benefits. But first of all, we advise our friends not to determine hastily what they will do, until they have had the counsel of a respectable and intelligent Attorney, upon whom they can rely.

1. The manifest design of the Bankrupt Law is to benefit honest, but unfortunate, debtors, whose just liabilities are greater than they can pay.

2. To become a voluntary bankrupt under this Act, the debtor must owe at least $300, which, of course, he is not able to pay in full.

3. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a schedule of all their debts and liabilities, of every kind and description whatever, and also an inventory of all their estate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession) in conformity with certain "Forms" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States. These schedules, verified by the oath of the petitioner before a District Court Judge, Register in Bankruptcy, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and, when filed, in the commencement of proceedings in Bankruptcy. If it should be found out, pending the proceedings at any time before the bankrupt is discharged, that he has, by any shift or subterfuge, made a false or partial schedule, this would be evidence of fraud and would defeat his discharge.

4. When the petition is by a firm or copartnership, a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of the firm should also be added.

5. When the petition is filed, the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct in form, makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed with the Clerk, then he adjudges the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

6. A creditor can, however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last dividend, which will generally be six months subsequent to the adjudication of Bankruptcy.

7. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim.

8. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. "In other words, the date of the filing of the petition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over." On this point decisions have been variant. The safe rule appears to be, that the applicant in Bankruptcy has a perfect right to claim whatever he has made after his application, by his personal exertions, but any profits he may have made from investment or credit, may be liable to the claim of the receiver up to almost the period of his discharge.

9. The Bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months, and within one year from the adjudication, for the discharge in bankruptcy, and in case no assets come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate, at any time after the expiration of sixty days.

10. As soon as an Assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge of Register will convey to him, by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: "Household and kitchen furniture and other necessaries not exceeding in value (300) five hundred dollars, also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process by the laws of the state in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1867." A safe "Counselor suggests, under this head, that the common impression that persons may become bankrupts and yet be allowed to retain their houses and lands, or other property of considerable value, is a great mistake. Under the Act, no honest Bankrupt in this State can have omitted to him, free from the operation of the Act, exceeding 2700, besides the wearing apparel of himself and family. Bankrupts in this State are not entitled to homesteads under this Act.

11. In the State of the aforesaid exemption laws, within twenty days after the assignment to him is made, to elect to the bankrupt such articles as are exempted, and file an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the Assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

12. As to costs in bankrupter proceedings, section 96 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant issues, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk, to be delivered to the register as a security for his fees. General order XXIX provides that the fees of the register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid or secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General order XXX. that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact to the satisfaction of the Court, upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If, however, there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the Assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the Assignee receives assets, the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors.

13. Some suppose that the Register is entitled to $10 fee. The fees of the Register, Messenger, Clerk, and costs of publication of notices in Bankruptcy, are fixed by law, and if they demand higher fees, they are liable, as in other cases of malfeasance in office. In ordinary cases of Bankruptcy, the fees may amount to $100. In some cases more, in some less—the costs depending on the amount of labor and litigation involved in each case.

14. Discretionary powers are now vested in Assignees which existed in this State, as to the time which the Act makes it lawful for debtors to make preferences in Bankruptcy. Some have supposed that no debt or wife by way of liquidation or security for husband, could be paid by the Assignee after some early day in March, unless he be able to pay fifty per cent of the debts. We are assured that this is not the case. The law did not go into operation for the purposes for which it was enacted, until June 1st, 1867. It gives twelve months from that time, to all honest debtors, whatever may be the extent of their indebtedness with which they cannot pay in which to present their applications. After the 1st of June next, every debtor must be able to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness in order to a successful application in bankruptcy, unless he first obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors.

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FOR SALE.

Thirty-two inch Smith's Bellows
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Raleigh, Mar 24-tf With Hart & Lewis.

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Five good Mules, four Wagons and a lot of Harness. Apply to
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CATSUPS AND SAUCES.
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Jan 31-148-1y

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Jan 29-148-6m

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Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.
July 23-294-tf

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YOU MAY FIND
NEW GOODS
Just Received at LOW PRICES.
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BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN:
SUCH AS PRINTS AT 12½ TO 15;
And all DRESS GOODS in proportion.
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Nov. 27—36-tf

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S. SHAFER,
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.
May 15-1867

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.
Sept. 28—45-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WESTBROOK & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
WESTBROOK NURSERIES,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand, during the planting season, a splendid lot of
CHOICE FRIUT TREES AND GRAPE VINES
which they offer very low, for cash, or good produce.
NURSERY STORE, on Washington Street, where patrons will receive prompt attention, until the 1st. of April.
Send stamp for Catalogue, and Wholesale Price List of Grape Vines.
Address,
WESTBROOK & CO.
Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.
Jan 27-143-3m

L. BRANSON, J. A. JONES
Ag't N. C. Business Directory.
BRANSON & JONES,
SUCCESSORS TO
Branson, Farrar & Co.,
CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
at reduced prices.
Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.
Particular attention paid to orders
Jan 29 148 tf BRANSON & JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

1868. 1868.
SPRING TRADE.
TIN WARE AT WHOLESALE.

A LARGE LOT OF TIN WARE ON HAND and constantly making, which will be sold at N. Y. & YORK PRICES!
Material good and workmanship unsurpassed. The undersigned is conducting a NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE, and asks the co-operation of our home Merchants. He is by availing himself of the best and most improved machinery, prepared to fill all orders for TIN WARE, and can make the supply equal to the demand.
Send us your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
I will take any kind of good produce in exchange for Tin Ware and particularly want, at least pieces, Hogs, Brewers, Old Copper and Brass and will pay cash for same, when preferred.
Send for a Price List and compare with your neighbors Bills. I WILL TRADE FAIR.
I will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking Stoves, Buck's Patent and others of best make and will sell right.
F. H. POGUE,
From 3-1-1867 Hillsboro N. C.

Sugars, Sugars.
A LOT OF REFINED SUGARS, in barrels. Just received by
April 6 tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.
We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.
For information, address
JNO. B. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.
Or PHIL THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 31—72-

Snuff, Snuff.
A LARGE supply, in large and small bladders. Also, in paper and bottles, at manufacturer's prices.
Feb 15-139-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BLACK PEPPER AND ALLSPICE, MACE, and Ginger, at
April 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

ALE! ALE!!—10 KEGS "COCKADE CITY" received this morning. A supply always on hand.
Jan 25-142-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

COX'S GELATINE.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

FISH HOOKS AND LINES.
A large assortment just received at
April 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES, (THAT CARE TO BE!)
THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, OR.
LESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY
SAY VIA R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great Air Line* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the ten Thousand Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We pass the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road, thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!
The Great Inland Air Line Freight
ROUTE,
Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are required so to direct your Freight, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignors to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., via *Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach st., Office 197, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:
(Via Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock; L. B. Parke, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 80 Light Street Wharf, C. B. ALLEN,
Aug 6-305-tf Freight Ag't Raleigh, N. C.

SUPT. OFFICE, N. C. RAILROAD CO., COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., April 1, 1868.

On and after this date the following will be the Schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte daily	11.36 P. M.
" Salisbury	2.07 A. M.
" Greensboro'	5.05 A. M.
" Raleigh	9.41 A. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro'	12.25 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro'	12.30 P. M.
" Raleigh	4.20 P. M.
" Greensboro'	7.17 P. M.
" Salisbury	9.36 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte	11.35 P. M.

Through passengers by this line have choice of routes via Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond, or via Raleigh and Weldon to Richmond or Portsmouth, arriving at all points North of Richmond at the same times by either route.

Connection is made at Goldsboro' with Passenger trains on W. & W. Road to and from Wilmington, and to Weldon by freight trains. Also to Newbern via A. & N. C. Road.

Freight trains will leave Charlotte at 9 A. M., and arrive at 6.20 P. M.
April 4-tf JAMES ANDERSON, Supt.

HARDWARE &C.

BRIGGS & DODD,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
COLORS, OILS,
GLUE AND GLASS
ALSO
Agents for the sale of
Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Belting Cloth,
India Rubber and Leather Belting,
Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs,
Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work,
☞ *Two doors below Scott's Express Office.*
Nov. 7—39-tf

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
SPRING TRADE, 1868.
No. 44 Fayetteville Street,
Tools, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Finishing Brads, Hames, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, March 19-tf With Hart & Lewis.

MISCELLANEOUS

GEORGE GWYNN, of Baltimore	A. S. COTTEN, Late of N. C.	WALTER COTTEN, Jr. Late of S. Carolina

GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
105 *West Lombard Street,*
BALTIMORE.

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. Orders for GUANO solicited.
Refer to Hon. Walter Gwynn and Hon. Thos. Ruffin, N. C.
sept. 30—45-eodsm1yr

ON HAND,
Glass Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, Mar 19—tf With Hart & Lewis.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF MARYLAND HAMS,
At
Mar 19—tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

For Sale.
DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO in 8 lb. Bags.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Mar 16—tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

STAVES WANTED.
We will contract for, or purchase at MARKET prices on arrival,

500,000 Red Oak Hhd. Staves,	Norfolk Inspection.
300 000 White Oak Hhd "	
100,000 White Oak " Heading,	
75,000 White Oak Pipe Staves,	
50,000 White Oak Bbl "	

The White Oak Staves and Heading will be received as soon as they can be delivered. The Red Oaks, from September to January next.
Dimensions, and full particulars for getting Staves properly, furnished on application to
CHARLES REID & SON,
Newbern, Va.
Mar 19—tf

FRESH GARDEN SEED.
WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF OUR SUPPLY of GARDEN SEEDS for 1868, grown in 1867, all of which we warrant of the best kinds.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb. 17-132-tf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

Three months,	$ 1 00
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One year,	8 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	4 00
" " six months,	2 00
Weekly Sentinel, one year,	3 00
" " six months,	1 50

THE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—ITS CONSTRUCTION.

We ask the North Carolina public to bear in mind the constructions which we put upon the new Constitution, during the canvass. We have shown that the essential and predominant feature of the new Constitution is, *the perfect and complete equality of the negro with the white man, in North Carolina, in all respects.* Wendell Phillips, and the most fanatical negrophilists of New England could not express their peculiar views more fully than they are laid down by the Mongrel Convention, in the new Constitution.

We have repeatedly shown that the General Assembly was inhibited, by the new Constitution, from passing any law which made the slightest distinction between the blacks and whites in North Carolina, in the matter of jurors or of officers, or in the public schools, or in the militia, *or* in the matter of marriage, or guardians or apprenticeships.

But we beg the public not to forget, that these constructions have been denied by most of the Radical writers and speakers during the canvass. The white people have been assured that the General Assembly would provide for separate schools for blacks and whites, for separate companies in the militia for blacks and whites, &c.—Under the new Constitution we believe such laws would be unconstitutional. We shall, of course, not object, if the General Assembly choose to make the distinction, nor would we object, if it determines to act in those matters as it is required to do by the Constitution. Many of the white people have been reckless enough to vote for the Constitution, bad as it is, and perhaps it is the best to give them their fill of the negro in the start.

An intelligent Republican informs us, that he had no idea that any member of the Convention really believed in negro equality, to the extent that he would be willing to see whites and blacks put in the same schools, &c., until some short time ago, when he met with J. R. French, the Radical Congressman elect from the first District. In expressing to Mr. F. his convictions that the Convention intended no such thing, the gentleman was surprised to hear from French, that they *intended* nothing else—that they were determined to break down the *prejudice of color among the "rebels,"* and that they *did* mean to put whites and blacks in the same schools, &c., as the best means of destroying that *prejudice!* Our only surprise is that the gentleman named should have asked French that question. His appearance is quite enough to convince any one, that he has no prejudice against color himself.

It is understood, we learn, that Pilgrim Ashley, the Superintendent of Public Instruction elect, entertains the same views—that it is a favorite idea with him to put the white and black children of the State in the same schools, &c. Such an idea was denounced severely during the canvass by the Radical speakers. If such a practice obtains in this State, how much headway do the advocates of immigration suppose they will make in North Carolina?—When will the hey day of prosperity come to our down-trodden State, over which the Radicals gloat so much?

PIGMIES WILL BE *pigmies* still, though perched on pyramids," is an old and a true saying. *Small* men, when elevated to official altitudes far above their unassisted moral or intellectual capacity to reach unto, are, as a matter of course, the more apt to display their deformity or their littleness. The celebrated mannikin, Tom Thumb, when he exhibits his diminutive person, is always hoisted upon a high table, that the public may the more readily see his puny proportions. On account of his conspicuous position, it is the more plainly seen that he is a dwarf—and a *very* small one at that.

The Radical Tom Thumbs and pigmies in North Carolina, who have mounted upon the back of the negro and climbed into high places, will now be in position to illustrate all that has been said of their insignificance and unfitness. Tourgee, Watts, Jones, Starbuck, Russell and Cannon on the bench will be burlesques on the Judiciary. The ermine will set on them about as gracefully as the armor of Richard Coeur de Lion would on a modern Chinese warrior. The misfortune about the matter is that the *office*, when filled by such men, is apt to lose its hold upon the popular respect, and to depreciate in that popular estimation which is one of the strongest safeguards of its sanctity and efficiency.

The same remarks might be applied, to most of the members of Congress elect, but that, under Radical rule, the position has become the synonym of mediocrity or venality, and North Carolina's contribution to the "stock in trade" can hardly affect the concern one way or the other!

ALAMANCE.—This County, officially, gives 15 majority against the Constitution. W. J. Murray, Conservative candidate for Sheriff, has a majority of 157. Dr. Moore beats scallawag Ray, for the House of Representatives, 29. In fact, the entire Conservative ticket, except the Superior Court Clerk and one Commissioner, is elected.—The full white vote was not polled by over 200.

IREDELL.—The official majority against the Constitution is 706.

"WE ARE GOING HOME."

Judge Reade, more than two years ago, in the first Convention after the surrender, rejoiced at the prospect of "going home," and the chorus was taken up lustily, by those who anticipated an early restoration. The train seemed at one time in a fair way to reach the "old mansion." But the conductors, such as Holden, Brownlow, Hamilton, &c., were incompetent and turbulent. They could have managed, as Brownlow did afterwards, if the passengers had been as quiescent and as ductile as a flock of sheep, to reach the mansion. But the conductors were determined, unless they could carry the train through on their own hook, and reap the rewards of office and profit, to run off the track. They did so, and hence the difficulty.

We believe that it is capable of demonstration, that the defeat of restoration, under President Johnson's policy, is due solely to the desire for office, the false clamors and misrepresentations of the so-called Southern loyalists, and their effect upon the Northern Radicial mind. The Southern people, after the surrender, never intended to throw any impediment in the way of an early adjustment of our difficulties with the government. If the Southern people did not do all that was demanded of them, it was because they were not told what the full requisition was. They were not only ready to *do* all, but *did* all, that was required of them. *No* sacrifice was too great, that they did not readily make, until the demand became degrading and dishonorable.

But we are about to make the attempt at "going home," the second time. The so-called "left" men have now the thing their own way. The conductors are of their own choosing. They are morally, socially, politically and intellectually, of a piece—white spirits and black now mingle and mix; and we suggest that the conductors and engineers of the train be permitted to drive the machine. We have no confidence in their success—no hope for wise, intelligent and prudent management of affairs. But it will perhaps be best to stand aloof and let them manage the machine, to their heart's content. Conservatives should simply act the part of "brakesmen." If the machine is likely to run off the track, as we are sure it will, it will be time enough, we hope, to put on the "brakes," before the destruction is complete. Our counsel, therefore, to every Conservative is, to be calm, patriotic, obedient to law and the proper duties of citizenship, but to maintain FIRMLY his principles and seek *a closer organization and union with true men* around him, for the maintenance of his liberty, his rights and the general weal of the State!

FEMALE LEAGUES.—We published, some days ago, an article, copied from the Wilson *Plaindealer*, charging upon W. W. Holden, the President of the Union Leagues in North Carolina, that, for the purpose of still further consolidating the negro vote in his behalf and influencing the wavering and disaffected males of that race, he had either organized the negro women into seperate Leagues or sanctioned their admission into those already instituted. We learn that this charge has not been denied, and we have good reason to believe that it is well founded, and that the great majority of the blacks, of both sexes, are connected in this secret political association. The result is that no head of a family, who employs a negro woman as a domestic, and no man who employs a negro laborer, knows but that he is maintaining a secret foe or a spy upon all his actions and conversation. It is a duty which every person owes to himself or herself, before employing a servant, to ascertain, if possible, whether that servant is a member of one of these secret and dangerous Associations. If so, it is a sufficient reason for refusing to employ, or for discharging, if already employed. The manner in which these Leaguers have been consolidated in the interests of one designing and desperate man is full of portentous meaning. It bodes no good to the interests of good government or social security. The lessons taught in these clandestine conclaves are doubtless such as menace the public peace, for their evil fruits are cropping out daily in every direction.

GEN. HANCOCK'S PROSPECTS.—R. H. Glass, Esq., writes to his paper from Washington as follows:

"We had the pleasure to-day of interesting interviews with several leading gentlemen, sojourning in this city—one of them from the North west—and were impressed with the conviction that Gen. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, will most probably be selected as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, be chosen for the Vice Presidency. The current runs in that direction here very strongly, and we think wisely; for we must select as our standard-bearers the strongest and most available candidates regardless of all personal or political considerations."

He also mentions that some intelligent men in Washington think the President will be acquitted. Also, that upon "spoons" being mentioned at the theatre, a cry of "Butler!" resounded through the house.

The Cleveland *Leader* declares that "it has authority for saying that Mr. Chase would not take, nor for an instant consider a nomination from the Democratic party for any office whatever."

Beast Butler and Judge Bingham, two of the "managers" in the impeachment business, walked into the Senate, we see it stated, arm-in arm. A short time ago, during a heated debate in the House, Bingham branded Butler as a thief, and the Beast retorted by calling Bingham a murderer.—They both spoke the truth.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gen. Grant has received a dispatch from Gen. Canby announcing that the total vote in South Carolina, so far as reported, is 85,843, giving a majority for the Constitution of 43,161. Three districts have not been heard from, and the returns from six districts are incomplete.

The Democratic gain in Chicago since last year, as indicated by the glorious Democratic victory achieved there Wednesday, is nearly 5,000. Well done Chicago.

The penitent Greeley acknowledges, in the *Tribune*, under his own signature, that "when one sets out to act like a fool, it is difficult to forecast the limits of his folly."

STATE ITEMS.

—— The following is the county ticket elect in Carteret, viz: House of Representatives, J. Henry Davis; Superior Court Clerk, James Rumley; Register, Rev. Jno. Rumley; County Treasurer, Josi H. Davis; Surveyor, John Leffers; Coroner, John L. Guthrie; County Commissioners, Eli W. Sanders, Rufus W. Bell, Benj. L. Perry, sr., Dr. Samuel Leffers and Alfred H. Chadwick,—all Conservatives.

—— A friend, writing us from Newbern, says that the most unheard of frauds were committed in Craven. He adds: "It is thought that, in this county alone, we have been defrauded to the extent of several hundred votes. It is said that Conservative votes have been actually taken out of the boxes and Radical votes put in, or that, in counting them, they have counted the former as Radical. Negroes under 21 years of age have voted, even when their age was proven, at the time they offered the ballots, by the records of their owners. The pollholders carried the boxes *home* with them at night, and I saw, at one precinct, a small boy, with the box on his head, standing in the crowd. We are in a deplorable condition here, if the Constitution is adopted. That noted scallawag, Rodman, is here."

—— The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina assembles in Tarboro', on Wednesday, the 6th of May, and will continue its deliberations until the following Monday. The ceremony of consecrating Calvary Church will take place on Sunday, the 10th,—the sermon to be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

—— Two notorious criminals have made their escape from Stanly jail and are now at large. One was confined for murder and the other for rape.

—— On Saturday last, says the Wilmington *Journal*, while "two ladies were passing along Water street, one of them was rudely brushed against by a burly, impudent negro, who came swaggering along, taking the inner side of the walk and crying out that his way should be cleared. A gentleman, a family connection of the lady's, who happened to be standing near and witnessed this sight, promptly rushed upon the negro, and, seizing him by the collar, with a few well-directed and effective blows brought him to his senses. This insolence would probably have been more severely chastised, had not some friends of the gentleman near at hand caused him to desist."

——The Henderson *Index* warns the people against one Thomas J. Hancock, lately an employee in that office. It says:

"We have been informed that one Thos. J. Hancock, who was lately an employee of this office, is representing himself as still connected with the *Index*, and endeavoring to make contracts as an Agent of this paper. We warn all against him,—he has not been connected with the office since the 1st of March. We understand that he has been to Raleigh endeavoring to make some purchases, in the way of type and presses for us, stating that it was our intention to commence the publication of a Tri Weekly.—Our friends nor the public must allow themselves to be imposed upon by him."

——At a meeting of the Stockholders of the North Western N. C. Railroad, some days since, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company:

H. W. FRIES, *President.*

R. L. PATTERSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Directors.—E. Belo, E. A. Vogler, J. F. Shafter, I. G. Lash, D. H. Starbuck, R. Gray, M. Masten, Joseph Masten, P. A. Wilson.

——A correspondent of the Statesville *American*, writing from Wilkes county, says:

"The election was opened here to day, and the Judges left the box and went out of the house trying to get men to vote the way they said—all of them were out at one time and the box left alone. Two colored men desired to vote the Conservative ticket, and were refused; two more handed their tickets, one of the Judges took them and laid them aside and took up two Radical tickets and put them in the box."

The correspondent narrates other instances of outrage, and furnishes names to substantiate the charges. This is only one instance, no doubt of many, of the grossest frauds on the part of the Radicals to carry the Constitution, in Wilkes and elsewhere.

——Daddy Kowles is beaten upwards of 2,000 votes. He and "Carey" can retire to "de archives of gravity."

——The Statesville *American* says that it is rumored that Kalvin J. Kowles, while in that place, a few weeks ago, opened a Registering office at the African church, and actually registered a number of negroes, so that they might vote in the late election. A freedman has declared that he registered with Kowles and that a number of negroes did the same. "We would like to know," says the *American*, "how Kowles came by this authority to register voters, black or white? Was he appointed by Gen. Canby, or did he do it by self-constituted authority? And does he keep a Registration book? No, doubt, his operations in this line were extensive, and voters made by the hundreds."

CANDIES! CANDIES!
At TONNOFFSKI'S.
May 18—tf

Star's Snuff.
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURchasers, by DOUGLAS BELL.
March 12—tf

JUST RECEIVED.
Gunpowder, English, Breakfast and Oolong Tea. At
April 1-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

N. C. HAMS.
April 1-tf At DOUGLAS BELL'S.

COOKING SODA.
2,500 lbs Cooking Soda at
Apr 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SALT! SALT!
200 Sacks Salt at
Apr 20-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

CRANBERRIES.
Very cheap.
Apr. 15-tf JAMES M. TOWLES.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.	Average Republican Vote.	Average Conserv. Vote.	For Constitution.	Against Constitution.	Repub. Gain.	Conserv. Gain.
Burke and McDowell,	1,284	420				
Polk and Rutherford,	1,422	81				
Mitchell and Yancey,	652	235				
Buncombe, Madison, Henderson and Transylvania,	2,300	695				
Jackson and Haywood,	663	537	4			
Cherokee, Clay, and Macon,	699	374				
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Yadkin and Watauga,	1,900	955				
Alexander, Caldwell, Iredell and Wilkes,	3,088	1,490				
Rowan and Davie,	1,524	1,121		maj. 717		1,120
Cleaveland,	630	653				
Catawba,	426	638	399	1,058		447
Lincoln,	573	386				
Gaston,	735	159				
Mecklenburg,	1,473	918	1,705	1,925		775
Union,	875	349				
Cabarrus,	859	463				
Stanly,	417	278				
Anson,	1,119	653				
Stokes,	526	114				
Forsythe	892	173				
Davidson,	996	238				
Randolph,	1,177	362				
Guilford,	1,239	1,116				
Rockingham,	748	224				
Caswell,	1,111	334		maj. 23		890
Alamance,	789	643		maj. 15		466
Person,	692	788				
Orange,	1,117	1,241				
Chatham,	1,734	594				
Wake,	2,961	1,813	2,336	2,380		192
Granville,	2,496	854				
Warren,	1,983	572	2,227	945		129
Franklin,	1,309	790	maj. 196			323
Cumberland,	1,594	844	maj. 652			98
Harnett,	729	308		maj. 45		466
Moore,	632	537				
Montgomery,	479	267				
Richmond,	1,244	189	maj. 546			509
Wayne,	1,301	826	maj. 273			262
Johnston,	1,083	826				
Greene,	739	346				
Wilson,	668	385				
Nash,	708	455				
Halifax,	2,551	546				
Northampton,	1,473	654				
Edgecombe,	1,628	360				
Lenoir,	1,101	363				
Brunswick,	697	474	784	785		224
Columbus,	468	584		maj. 373		257
Robeson,	1,568	1,042				
Bladen,	1,112	575	maj. 299			238
New Hanover,	2,919	1,091	3,558	2,235		495
Duplin,	1,006	967		maj. 478		526
Sampson,	928	863				
Tyrrell and Washington	774	556	maj. 295		77	
Martin,	787	570				
Bertie,	1,094	119				
Hertford,	507	515				
Gates,	440	342		maj. 202		300
Chowan,	632	472	701	457	84	
Perquimans,	851	002				
Pasquotank & Camden,	1,265	578				
Craven,	3,209	506	3,491	1,469		759
Onslow,	224	514				
Carteret,	809	650				
Jones,	530	305	maj. 148			77
Beaufort,	849	632				
Pitt,	1,428	1,039				
Hyde,	563	429				
	78,999	39,994				

For the sake of reference and comparison, we adopt the foregoing estimate prepared by the *Standard*, of this City, without having an opportunity to test its entire accuracy. It is based upon the election for delegates to the Convention, in November.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Georgia Cotton Planters.
A NEW SUPPLY of Johnson's improved patented GEORGIA PLANTERS. Send in your orders at once, to facilitate your planting and secure a good stand. JAS. M. TOWLES,
April 29-tf Agent.

Flour! Flour!
EXTRA SUPERFINE AND FAMILY, in store, and sold at reduced prices.
JAS. M TOWLES,
April 29-1w Com. Merchant and Auct'r.

Wanted.
A PARTNER, with a small cash capital, to engage with the subscriber in the manufacture of WRITING INKS and PERFUMERY, for the Southern market. Address,
ALBERT MAGNIN,
April 29-1w Raleigh N. C.

Wanted!
A LARGE quantity of GREEN AND DRY HIDES, Sheep and Deer Skins.
W. A. FALCONER,
Fayetteville Street,
April 29-3t Opposite Market Square.

100 BUSHELS SWEET POTATOES.
April 29-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

50 BUSHELS STOCK PEAS.
April 29-tf G T & W C STRONACH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
OFFICIAL HISTORY
OF THE WAR,
ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT AND RESULTS.
By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
A BOOK FOR ALL SECTIONS AND ALL PARTIES.

THIS GREAT WORK PRESENTS THE ONLY complete and impartial analysis of the causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountains, and which were so accessible to Mr. [illegible], from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with APPARENTLY SIMILAR PRODUCTIONS, we promise a change of fare both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has AT LAST found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire everywhere manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports 74 subscribers in three days.

One in Boston, Mass., 103 subscribers in four days.

One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 subscribers in five days

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets &c. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.
April 29-tf

$50 Reward.
STOLEN FROM ME, near the Granville and Person line, on the night of the 24th April, one BAY MARE, 8 years old, right hind foot white above the ankle, small white star in the forehead; badly crest-fallen. Also a round ring extending on each side of her withers, where she was burnt for a fistula.
I will give $25 reward for the mare, or $50 for the mare and rogue. Any information thankfully received. Address me at Oxford, N. C., care of Mr. Jas. Hunt.
April 28-tf AMOS ADCOCK.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
2,00 Sacks.
100 Bbls. N. C. Family, low for cash.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
April 27-tf Com. Merchants.

HAMS.
Virginia and N. C. Hams, very choice.
W. H. JONES & CO.
April 27-tf Com. Merchants.

LIFE INSURANCE.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
January 31st, 1868.

Balance per statement Jan. 31, 1867,		$13,896,829 94
Deduct accrued Interest last Annual statement,		376,514 60
		13,450,315 34
Income from Premiums	$6,284,635 17	
Income from Interest received and accrued,	1,246 191 72	
	$7,530,826 89	
Deduct, paid Medical Examinations, Salaries Stationery, Printing, Advertising,	$ 121 740 90	
Commissions to Agents,	733,682 26	
Taxes,	88,572 85	
Surplus premiums returned to assured,	656,316 00	
For surrendered policies,	227 646 25	
Losses,	1,193 347 08	
	3,021,326 04	4,509,500 85
		$17 959 822 29
Increased value of Bonds and Stocks over cost,		189,399 45
Balance 31st January, 1868,		$18,148 621,74

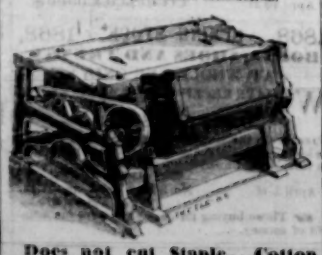
ASSETS.

Cash deposited,	$ 415,231 13
Real Estate at Cost	157,198 46
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage of Real Estate,	2,344,187 25
United States Securities at Market value	2,686,440 00
Bonds of the State of Connecticut,	1,018,000,00
Bonds of the Cities of Evansville and Toledo	37 000.00
Bank and Railroad Stocks,	82,330 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	193,795 00
Premium Notes,	7,612 45,1.67
Premiums in the hands of Agents and in transit,	207,935 73
Interest accrued,	322,691 50
	$18 148,621.74

W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

Interest received more than pays losses.
Dividends average over 50 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount.
Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.
S. D. WAIT, General Ag't.
April 9-tf Raleigh, N. C.

GULLET COTTON GIN!
Warranted to give entire satisfaction.



Does not cut Staple. Cotton brings from one to one-and-a-half cents more in the pound than that ginned by other gins.
Call and see it at
Apr. 16—tf G T & W C STRONACH'S.

JOHN OSLEY, JR., *Augusta, Ga.* R. E. WILSON, *N. Carolina.*
OSLEY & WILSON,
General Commission Merchants,
AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
200 Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.
REFERENCES.
Hon. A. M. SCALES, Rockingham Co., N. C.
E. NYE HUTCHINSON & CO., Salisbury, N. C.
JOHN HUGHES, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Newbern, N. C.
J. A. BITTING, Yadkin Co., N. C.
S. McD. TATE, Pres. Western N. C. Railroad, Morganton, N. C.
April 24-1m

LIFE INSURANCE.
ITS IMPORTANCE AND ITS BENEFITS ARE INCALCULABLE.

A COMPANY PAYING LOSSES PROMPTLY FOR A LONG SERIES OF YEARS, AND IS A stranger to litigation, is entitled to the confidence and patronage of our people. And such is the
ÆTNA LIFE COMPANY.
In addition to the very large amount of
$17,485,894.71
paid since its organization, may be added the following policies settled in North Carolina to the 1st March, 1868, thus providing support and comfort to the widow and orphan in their bereavement and distress:

Policy No. 15,275—settled		$ 5,000
" " 18,088 "		5,000
" " 18,667 "		5,000
" " 20,492 "		2,000
" " 27,513 "		10,000
" " 28,050 "		5,000
" " 4,974 "		2,500
" " 35,082 "		10,000
Total		$ 45,500.00

The value of all Insurance, either against fire or life, is to know you are investing in a Company of responsibility, and prompt action in discharging all just demands against it. Such is the ÆTNA, having now:

ASSETS, $8,000,000.
DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $1,881,768,51.

No. POLICIES 48,000.
DIVIDENDS, 50 per cent.

Fifty per cent Dividend is now being returned to all who have paid two premiums, and the Dividends will be given ANNUALLY to all such hereafter, who are insured upon the *Life* plan.
The Ætna issues policies upon ages from 14 to 65.
The Ætna will give a policy upon which 10 payments may be paid, and nothing more will be required, though the party might live thirty or forty years, and after the payment of ten years he is entitled to the dividends of the Company so long as life continues.
The Ætna issues 10 years Endowment Policies to be paid at death or the specified time.
The Ætna gives a general permit to travel or reside in any part of the United States without any extra charge, and in all respects gives as many advantages to the insured as any other first-class Company. W. H. McKEE, M. D., Examining Physician. W. D. C. BROWN, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Mar 24—3m

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
EDSON FESSENDEN, President. | JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:
1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone,—and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $500,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a SAFE business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note, in case of death, is NEVER deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of Assets each Company has to meet each dollar of Liability:

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	$1 74
ÆTNA	1 31
BROOKLYN	1 12
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 65
EQUITABLE	1 24
MANHATTAN	1 43

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States—its regulations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.
These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.
Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.
For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to
WILLIAM H. RAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—12t 3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS, LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.
DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH.
ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE
ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.
☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien or claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most
LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.
Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.
Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.
WM. M. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.
Information gladly furnished in detail, by
A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 23—1868 3m

BOARDING HOUSE,
NEWBERN, N. C.
MRS. S. J. CARROWAY has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of her friends and the public, at the Cole House, on Pollock Street Newbern, a few steps West of the Railroad, where she is prepared to furnish excellent accommodation to ladies and gentlemen who may favor her with a call. Terms moderate.
April 2-1m

Fresh Lobsters and Salmon, Tomatoes, Catsup, Nutmegs, &c.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
April 27-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

A Consignment of Superior Black Writing Ink, very cheap.
W. H. JONES & CO.
April 27-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

ELWELL'S WEEDING HOES, Nos. 2 and 3, For sale low.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, April 24-tf With Hart & Lewis.

Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina.
THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners will take place in Morganton, on the 4th day of May, 1868.
By order of the President,
THOMAS F. WOOD, Secretary.
April 17-1m

Meal.
PRIME WHITE MEAL. 100 BUSHELS.
For sale at $1,50 by
April 24-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

NORTHERN APPLES.
Five barrels Apples, (very nice) to-day received by
April 24 DOUGLAS BELL.

Corn, Corn, Corn.
1,000 BUSHELS At
April 24-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 12 nonpareil lines, or 1 1/2 inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	3,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	5,00
One square two months	12,00
Each additional "	6,00
One square three months	14,00
Each additional "	7,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 10 minon lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or 10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868.

THE SENTINEL.

The *Sentinel* is the only *Daily* now in Raleigh. It is the only paper that gives the telegraphic news, and every effort will be made to make it a necessary adjunct to every man of business.

The *Semi-Weekly Sentinel* contains a large amount of reading matter, and, on the day of its publication, the inside matter is the same as that of the *Daily* of the same date.

The *Weekly Sentinel* is now one of the largest and best weekly newspapers in the State. At $2 a year, it is as cheap as any one can ask.

The *news*, of the next six months especially, will be highly interesting and important, and the people, who can afford to take a newspaper, should take one at the Capitol of the State, besides their own local papers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Green and Dry Hides, Sheep and Deer Skins wanted: W. A. Falconer, Fayetteville St., opposite Market square.

One Hundred Bushels Sweet Potatoes,—Fifty Bushels Stock Peas: G. T. & W. C. Stronach, Market square.

Agents Wanted for the "Official History of the War,—its causes, character, conduct and results:" By Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. We direct attention to the announcement of this valuable work by the National Publishing Co., No. 26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

Albert Magnin, Raleigh, wishes a partner with a small capital, to engage with him in the manufacture of Writing Inks and Perfumeries.

Georgia Cotton Planters,—Extra Superfine and Family Flour: Jas. M. Towles, Commission Merchant and Agent.

HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE.

Amid the general disappointment we feel at the success of the odious Constitution, the defeat of no man in the State will cause more regret, among those who admire uprightness, capacity and sterling integrity in a Judge, than that of His Honor, Judge Battle, of the Supreme Court. Long an Associate Justice of the present Court, our people had learned to look to him, as a wise counsellor, an able jurist and a man of unblemished reputation. He has the proud satisfaction of knowing that the intelligence and worth of the State cast their votes for him, and that no suspicion of objection to him, personally or professionally, *could* have influenced a vote against him.

HARNETT.—The majority against the execrable Constitution, in this county, is 45. The entire Conservative county ticket is elected, as follows: House of Representatives, Neill S. Stuart: Sheriff, James R Grady; Coroner, Allen A. Cameron; Treasurer, James G. Brown; Clerk of Superior Court, Benj. F. Shaw; Register, Andrew J. Kivett; Surveyor, A. S. McNeill.—Harnett has done nobly.

THE MOUNTAINS.

The following letter from a friend in Asheville gives us the following information from the Mountain country, which is all that has yet reached us:

ASHEVILLE, April 25, 1868.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—The election returns come in slowly. From the best information we can get, the following will approximate correctness:

Mitchell	County,	Rad. majority	300
Yancey	"	Con. "	175
Madison	"	Rad. "	200
Buncombe	"	Rad. "	170
Henderson	"	Rad. "	250
Transylvania	"	Con. "	50

The counties west of this place will give, in the aggregate, a considerable Conservative majority. Will send you returns as they come in. Respectfully, &c.

MR. JOHNSON, AFTER CONVICTION.—Rumors are afloat that a canvass for him is being shaped out that will present him in one of his old characters, but upon a much enlarged theatre. He will take the stump against the destructionists, and canvass every Southern State, occuping his whole time in the labor of arousing and organizing an opposition to Radicalism and negro equality. The fear of this has been the subject of much consideration among the destructionists in Congress.—*Balt. Gazette—Wash. Lattar.*

THE CASE OF JOHN H. SURRATT.—In the Criminal Court yesterday, Chief Justice Carter presiding, the District Attorney ordered, with the assent of the Court, the case of John H. Surratt, charged with the murder of the late President Lincoln, to be set for trial on Tuesday, May 12th, and at the same time requested the clerk to issue subpœnas for the witnesses. Judge Black, it is understood, will, with Messrs. R. T. Merrick and J. H. Bradley, Jr., appear for the defence.—*Nat. Intel.* 25th.

Pomeroy is rather hard on the *Southern Opinion*. The La Crosse *Democrat* has the following:

"The K. K. K's. (Ku Klux Klan) have got into the *Southern Opinion*. We find them in the egotistick, lunatick, and idiotuck editor."

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Those who reside at a distance from the corrupting scenes and vicious influences of Washington, can form no adequate conception, either of the extent or power of the political pressure which has been exerted upon the impeachment trial, through Radical influence. The more conservative portion of this party is said to be composed of some ten or eleven Senators, who are in truth opposed to conviction, and, if left independent of party power, would cast their votes against it. These men, situated from a higher sense of honor, and influenced from the double consideration of policy, doubtless entertain a just conception and correct forecast of the difficulties which must ensue from this measure, to the future progress and interests of their party. Upon these Senators, who are supposed to be factious, the concentrated strength of party power and influence has steadily and unrelentingly been brought to bear, through every channel and agency in the possession of desperate and unscrupulous party managers.

For these purposes, the most desperate, shameless, and astute, as well as the most influential and experienced members of this party, representing almost every interest and department of life, and composed of both sexes, have collected at this point as the grand field of operations, to persuade, cajole, intimidate, implore or bribe, as the emergency might arise. Here the *female carpet bagger*, unsexed, and disrobed of every attribute which gives loveliness and grace to her sex, may be seen lending her powers of persuasion and intrigue to the desperate game for power. Men too, wearing and disgracing the robes of the ministry, form a conspicuous element in this throng of corrupting influences, which hangs constantly upon the very *lives* of the suspected, and are as willing as the worst to play a false part, for the stifling of conscience, or to contrive an intrigue to aid in this crusade of violence and fanaticism against the President. Bullying, swaggering and domineering politicians, of undaunted audacity and assurance, who never knew gentility or respected honesty, of the true Butler type,—men prepared to do desperate work—have also flocked to the scene of action, and found employment in unison with the unscrupulous, but cunning intriguer, and the conspicuous and influential party leader; the one to intimidate, the other to scent the trail of those under the bans of suspicion, and to do the low and filthy work of espionage; while the latter give force and character to the enterprise.

Whenever an event occurs favorable to the cause of the President, Radical power immediately strengthens its forces, and brings to bear increased power and influence on the weak point. Thus, when the testimony for the defence had been concluded, last week, though some of the most important portion had been suppressed, the proof of innocency was so convincing, and the allegations so groundless and untenable, that no rational mind could for a moment entertain a doubt, if decided upon the merits of the case. Nor could one, for a moment, suppose that incontrovertible facts could be ignored. Conservatives rejoiced at the prospect that the country would be spared the shame and disgrace of the unjust conviction, and forcible ejection from office of the Chief Magistrate. But this has only served to stimulate this party to redouble its efforts of desperation, to apply means still more potent, and to resort to agencies even more corrupt, to enforce submission and obedience to party decrees, on the part of those who would be guided by the dictates of conscience and judgment. This small faction of the Radical party, whose final action has heretofore been a question of uncertainty, is kept under unceasing surveillance, their conduct and opinion made the subject of daily investigation and report, and their steps watched by faithful and industrious spies, so untiringly, that there is no opportunity for them to escape the vigilant eye of party or seek freedom from its shackles.

This is the way in which modern Radicalism executes its purpose—a party of political Jesuits, which feels proud to make a boast of principles and acts, which would damn the reputation of honest men and make them blush for shame! Thus this city is filled with political emissaries from every Northern State, in number and force, for the purpose of exerting corrupt influence, and defeating justice, not by combatting the influence of the President, but to neutralize, if possible, the influence of the stubborn facts and undeniable truths revealed in his testimony. These despicable characters do not hesitate to announce publicly, in the most blatant manner, that all this has been accomplished to their satisfaction, and that factious Senators have been whipped and lashed into the party traces, and will work kindly and to the purpose in future. The hunger and thirst for power, place, and the emoluments of office, not of final salary, but the incidental bribery, pilferings, and purloinings of office holding are too pressing to be resisted by Radical morals, or turned aside by the trivial considerations of justice, right or law. It is a matter of some speculation, and even astonishment, why, just at this time, the Radical party is willing to resort to means as desperate and reckless for the removal of the President, when four-fifths of the offices are in the possession of Radical incumbents, and when he has been deprived of every prerogative and privilege of his office!

The entire question manifestly turns on the approaching Presidential election. The party, according to its mode of reasoning and necessities, cannot afford to lose this election. It is a death struggle, and if Radicalism loses the prize now, it is gone forever, and can never be regained, for the principles of this party possess none of the elements of recuperation or success. Thus Radicalism, in this proceeding of impeachment, makes a revolting exhibition before the world of its hideous corruptions, and an undeniable confession of weakness, and fear of confiding the case by the care and decision of the people on the merits of principle.

The conclusion of the testimony, last week, left the question of impeachment reduced to the mere matter of *intent*, on the part of the President, to violate a law of more than doubtful constitutionality or propriety, and inapplicable to the instance alleged, designed originally to entrap him; the intention to do which, the best evidence was offered to disprove, but was suppressed by action of the Senate. The Court has not been able to prove the intent to violate the law, charged, nor will it admit such evidence, as is presented, for refuting those charges. Thus the case stands, and will stand for all future time. It will, as such, go upon the records, and, now that the evidence is closed, be given to the people for their consideration and decision on the final action of the Court, whatever it may be.

The whole of this week will, it is thought, be occupied by the speeches of the counsel and prosecution. Then Senators will, probably, in secret session, re-open the discussion of the subject, which will occupy an indefinite period, and which will doubtless elicit an amount of political illumination, of legal research and acumen, and a rigid analysis of the merits of the case, its political relations and legal bearings, that will sift from it every false inference and impression and leave the facts and truths resistless and incontrovertible. It is said that a speech may be expected, on this occasion from Reverdy Johnson, equal in every respect to the demands of this important emergency.

The manner of casting the final vote, and the direction of particular votes, are matters of interesting speculation. These matters have no doubt been subjected to the regulating action of caucus. A large and respectable portion of the Court favor the ballot method. In considering these questions, it must be accepted as facts, according to present information, that a majority of Radical Senators will vote for conviction on every article, while the entire Democratic vote will be thrown against, in every instance,—thus composing a compact balance of power in their final action. Thus the entire Radical vote in the Senate, including the doubtful minority, may, by dividing on the different articles, permit each Senator to vote for conviction, but, by shifting their votes, as these articles are presented for ballot, for the want of a two thirds vote, that result may be defeated. It is also thought that a limited number of Radical Senators, say four or five, whose terms of office expire soon, and whose States are doubtful, will vote invariably against conviction, thus strengthening the Democratic balance of power. The final decision in favor of conviction, while claimed and openly boasted of by irresponsible members of that party, is not considered certain by those more prudent and better informed, and is deprecated by many of the more reflecting Radicals, as an impolitic proceeding, likely to recoil upon themselves.

B. B.

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE "UNITED STATES"—THE BEST SATIRE OF THE AGE.

The New York *World*, of Tuesday, gets off a capital satire on Radicalism, in the shape of a burlesque Constitution, purporting to have been presented in caucus in the first month of the New Era, by Thaddeus Stevens, for the people, and unanimously adopted. The preamble reads:

"We, the members of the Radical party of the United Satrapies, in order to form a more perfect Union, secure to ourselves the powers which by the grace of Gab, Gumbo, and Greenbacks, we have been enabled to seize, insure our perpetuity as a party, provide for the common spoliation of our subjects, promote our general welfare, and secure the blessings of plunder to ourselves and our posterity, ordain and establish this Constitution for the United Satrapies of America.

The following are selected from the various articles and sections of this new Constitution:

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

All legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress of the United Satrapies, which shall consist of a Senate, a House of Representatives, and a Caucus.

All the powers of the Government of the United Satrapies shall be legislative powers.

The House of Representatives, or the Caucus, shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of every member of either House.

The Congress shall have power to do anything.

A tax or duty may be laid upon articles exported from any Satrapy; provided that preference shall be given by all commercial regulations, to the ports of the Satrapies of Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island.

The Congress shall have full authority over the lives, liberty, and property of the people of the various Satrapies.

Old Satrapies may be excluded from this Union, at the pleasure of the Congress, whatever their population or wealth may be; but no offence shall be considered sufficient to work perpetual exclusion, except the offence of perpetual hostility to the Radical party.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The executive power of the United Satrapies shall be vested in Congress. There shall be an officer, to be known as the President, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of Congress.

The duties of the President shall be to sign all bills and resolutions that may be passed by Congress, and to appoint to the various subordinate administrative offices such persons as may be designated thereto by the Congress, or by Congressmen individually, or by prominent members of the Union League.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the Congress. The tribunal hitherto known as the Supreme Court is hereby abolished, and the persons hitherto acting as Justices of the Court are hereby declared outlaws.

Trial by jury is hereby abolished.

Treason against the United States shall consist in opposing the Radical party, and adhering or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, ridiculing the Radical policy, and in such other things as the Congress or the Union League may declare treasonable.

The religion of the residents of the United States shall be worship of the negro. There shall be, hereafter, an anti-slavery Bible and anti-slavery God.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Freedom of speech and of the press shall be controlled exclusively by the Congress. Any person who shall publish a newspaper in opposition to the Radical party may be jawhawked at sight.

No resident shall be secure in his person, house, papers and effects, against seizures and searches commanded by Congress.—Warrants may issue upon any case.

Persons arrested may be tried at the convenience of the parties procuring their arrest.

Nothing in this Constitution contained shall be held to affect the supreme power of Congress over all persons and things.—This Constitution may be amended at the suggestion of the Caucus, and in accordance with the desires of a majority of the House of Representatives.

The right of suffrage, commonly known as the right to vote, being an inherent and inborn right in every person, and coming, like reading and writing, by nature, shall be enjoyed by every resident of the United Satrapies, without regard to the age, sex, race or color of the suffragan; and this right shall never be abridged except in the cases of such persons as may wilfully and unnaturally oppose the radical party, who shall only vote upon consent of the Congress, and whose votes shall not, under any circumstances, be counted for or against anybody or anything.

Among the signatures to this "Constitution" are: Thaddeus Sumner, Butler T. Spoons, Robert C. Skunk, Edwin M. Mucilage, Wendell Wilson, Huenicutt, Ann Dickinson, Sereno Howe and Elizabeth Keckley."

Buck-Eye Reaper.

JUST RECEIVED, at FARMER'S HALL, one of these celebrated Reapers and Mowers. CALL AND SEE IT.

April 25-tf JAS. M. TOWLES, Ag't.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

10 BBLS. PATAPSCO FLOUR.
10 bbls. North Carolina do.
50 sacks do do
For sale by
April 24-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

FIGS, CURRANTS, CITRON AND RAISINS. At TONNOFFSKI'S.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

BEAUFORT, CARTERET CO., April 26.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The great political campaign in Carteret is now over and a more hotly contested election was never before witnessed in this section of the State.—Radicalism has long run rampant over the county, until its *little great leader Abraham*, as well and badly known, imagined himself Carteret's permanently enthroned Radical king. His cable subjects and white allies, with open jaws, swallowed as inspiration the words of *wisdom* from his great wide mouth, and looked upon him as a second Abraham, in whose bosom they could safely nestle, and in whose faith they were to be made glad. But alas! how *little* greatness surely falls! The good and intelligent white people of Carteret determined, in their might, that she should no longer be the dupe of ignorance and base rule, and in solemn council declared "to fight the good fight" and let the light of reason and good sense annihilate the darkness of ignorance, prejudice and misguided duty.

A Conservative ticket was nominated, embodying all the elements of high social, moral, mental and political character, each and every one of whom were pledged, by the highest sense of honor, to do his whole duty to himself, his family, his country, and his God, in this great struggle between white man's rule and white man's ruin.—They went forth, armed in the panoply of their country's honor, and never did men battle more manfully for truth and right than did they. The very contrast between the tickets was a host in itself and carried conviction of the justice of their cause.

J. H. Davis, our present Sheriff and candidate elect for the House of Representatives, has dethroned "old Abraham" and wrested the sceptre from his grasp, while his thousand sable and white subjects—no longer—all turn pale with horror at their defeat.

Our gifted and honored townsman, Jas. Rumley, candidate elect for the county Superior Court Clerkship, whom *King Abraham*, in all his glory, declared must and should be defeated, has sickened his opponent, Dr. Davis, of political life, and sent him to the little quiet back room of his office, where he should have remained and not allowed his radical friends to deceive and dazzle his ambitious mind with the splendors of office never to be realized.

The Conservatives of this county did their whole duty, and the election of their honorable ticket is their reward.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am proud to say to the good people of North Carolina they need no longer hesitate to visit the seashores of Carteret county, from fear of Radical association—it carries the impress of its character on the face and they may know it wherever seen and avoid it. I freely confess, that I have recently, with head bowed down in shame and humiliation, contemplated the terrible political condition of this my birth place and my home; but now, and for the future, I am proud of it as my home, regenerated and redeemed. Intelligence, reason and true manliness have asserted their sway and snatched her from the mire of ignorance and political pollution, and she now stands forth the embodiment of honor and truth, fully vindicated before the great Conservative Bar of N. C. and freely and cheerfully exonerated from any desire of a share in the dark complexion of her late past history.—She has truly merited the deepest sympathy of all the true white portion of the State, because of the peculiar and embarrassing circumstances controlling her actions.

She has been the great rendezvous for many runaway negroes and white refugees, so-called, with an intersprinkling of Yankee adventurers and Southern renegades, whose sole object has ever been self interest. They have labored diligently and heretofore too successfully, by falsehood and misrepresentation, drawing in their train a few of our citizens, who were regarded as having some interest in the welfare of their native State, as well as themselves as white men, but alas! how fallen!!! Poor miserable—I can't say deluded—creatures; for they are a little above that—weak minded creatures, whose pliant consciences yield to the ready force of personal interest—sacrificing the true principles of dignity and manhood, if they ever had any! Some of them, too, first and fiercest for war, but first to get out of it! They have, unfortunately for themselves and country, had too much influence over the simple-minded and ignorant, and led them into a snare from which many have just escaped by the truthful reasoning of the better portion of this community. The names of the few white men of this town, who have ignored their country and their color, have smothered their natural instincts and proven recreant to every sense of the high and holy attributes of man, and labored for negro equality, will descend to their posterity, branded with deeper and darker infamy than that of the traitors of the Revolution. Some of them we looked not for better things of, as they would belie nature if we did; but of others how different. Once we knew them in the full pride of a Confederate uniform, marching proudly through the streets of Raleigh, in the full display of brass buttons and assumed patriotism, on their way to Weldon to sport the tinsel and the gray, but nary bit to fight!

You, Messrs. Editors, saw them there—I was with you—and we honored them because we thought them honest and sincere. We see them now and dishonor them because we know them then untrue to their country, and now false to their race, to their families, and to their God.

Conservatism is here triumphant, and I trust in God, that the infamous Constitution is spurned with merited contempt throughout the State, and its soulless framers henceforth may hang their heads in shame.

All hail to Carteret, true now and true hereafter!

WHITE MAN.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In the Town of Danville, Virginia.

ON Wednesday, 21st of May next, will be sold, at public auction, without reserve, that valuable property, known as the **Danville New Hotel**, an elegant new five story brick building, on Main street, lot 70½ x 187½ feet, built with all the modern improvements for a first class Hotel, and containing 87 rooms, in addition to large Parlors, Dining Hall, &c. The location is one of the best in Virginia for a Hotel. The house, opened and well kept, would secure, at once, from seventy-five to one hundred good boarders. A great bargain may be had, as it will be certainly sold.

Terms: One third cash; balance six and twelve months, with interest, satisfactorily secured.

Will be sold at the same time and place, the Store House and lot adjoining, a valuable property. For further information address

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Esq.,
Cashier 1st National Bank,
Danville, Va.

April 15, 1868-tm.30

G. T. & W. C. STRONACH,

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Market Square, Raleigh, N. C.

Orders for Cotton promptly filled.

Refer to Jno. G. Williams & Co. and Cashier National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

April 16—tf.

For Sale.

Figs, Nutmegs, Ground Black Pepper, and the best Mustard.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
March 16—tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

CONGRESS—"THE COURT."

WASHINGTON, April 28, M.

In the Court, Sumner offered a motion, which lies over that, after conviction by two-thirds, a majority of the Senate shall decide regarding the qualification required for a witness.

Manager Williams resumed.

In the House, bills were introduced, admitting North Carolina and Louisiana, on the adoption of Art XIV., and providing for the exclusion of classes from suffrage who are now disfranchised, and no admission of the disfranchised under Art. XIV., until restored as therein provided.

ABYSSINIAN.

LONDON, April 28, M.

In Parliament, D'Israeli said that Napier's Abyssinian exploit was only equalled by that of Cortez in Mexico.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 28, M.

Gold 1.39¾. Tennessees, ex-coupons, 67½.

Cotton dull and drooping at 33.

LIVERPOOL, April 28, M.

Cotton a little more active. Quotations the same.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

WASHINGTON, April 28, P. M.

The Court continued.

The following is the text of Sumner's propositions:

Whereas It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that, on trials of impeachment by the Senate no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, but this requirement of two-thirds is not extended to the judgment on such trials as remain subject to the general law that a majority prevails: Therefore, in order to remove any doubt,

It is ordered, That any question which may arise with regard to the judgment, shall be determined by a majority of the members present.

The following is among the sentences of Manager Williams' speech: "Look at the bloody Council of New Orleans, and show mercy to loyalty and innocence, and not to treason."

After Williams concluded, Butler explained the Managers' connection with the Alta Vela affair, alluding to Mr. Wilson's reference thereto.

Butler said it was not only suppression of truth, but a suggestion of falsehood.

Nelson replied that this was not the time to measure characters with Butler; that could be done some other time. He did not think he would suffer by comparison.

Considerable excitement ensued.

Logan wanted to say something, but Senator Conkling, who was sitting near him, said: 'General, be quiet;" and the affair subsided with much suppressed wrath.

Evart, commenced and his first accent hushed the excited assemblage.

Evart spoke to adjournment and continues tomorrow.

The indications are that Mr. Davis will not be tried at the next term of the Court.

It is stated, on public but doubtful authority, that Grant has advised Schofield to decline the War Department, and request the President to withdraw his name.

Full Cabinet to-day.

A synopsis of Evart's speech is utterly impossible.

SUICIDE IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, April 28, P. M.

Jno. Milward, one of the proprietors of the Spotswood Hotel, on Tuesday week, intimated to some friends, that they would not see him again, and has since been missing, till this evening, when he was found in the canal, with a bullet hole in his head.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

ATLANTA, April 28, P. M.

The unofficial count of 90 counties gives Bullock, Radical, 2 253 majority. Forty-two counties to hear from, which will lessen Bullock's majority and leave the result doubtful.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 28, P. M.

Cotton dull—a shade lower. Sales of 900 bales at 33. Some sales reported as low as 32½.

Turpentine 74@75.

Gold 1.39. Sterling dull at 10.

BALTIMORE, April 28, P. M.

Cotton dull at 34.

Flour firm.

WILMINGTON, April 28, P. M.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 65.

Rosin firmer. Strained 2.55; No. 2, 2.50.

Cotton dull. Middling 30.

Tar in demand at 2.75.

LIVERPOOL, April 28, P. M.

Cotton dull and declined a fraction. Uplands 12½ Orleans 13½ Sales 10,000 bales. Manchester favorable.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb 1-149-dawly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE ARE

CLOTHING FOOD AND FUEL!

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

CAN SUPPLY THE

CLOTHING!!

WE HAVE MANUFACTURED, THIS SEASON, one of the best and cheapest Stocks that we have had the pleasure of exhibiting to the public since the war.

The prices we are asking for Clothing, beautifully made up, reminds us of old times, sure enough.

Mr. Andrews can confidently state to his friends and customers, that no firm in this City can sell the same class of goods as cheap.

His partners in New York are large cash buyers for their Southern houses and are daily in the market picking up bargains.

These advantages the citizens of Raleigh and strangers have, by buying their Clothing and Furnishing Goods from

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
OPPOSITE TUCKER HALL,
April 23-tf Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

A beautiful assortment of HATS FOR MEN,
HATS FOR MEN,
HATS FOR CHILDREN.
At R. B. ANDREW'S & CO'S.
April 23-tf

SOLE LEATHER.

TRUNKS, VALISES,
LEATHER AND MOROCCO
TRAVELING BAGS,
For Ladies and Gentlemen, at
April 23-tf R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

QUOTATIONS FOR N. C. BANK NOTES!

BUYING RATES AT BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY G. KELLOGG,

CORNER OF WEST MARKET AND SOUTH ELM STS., IN TATE BUILDING.

Greensboro, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	50
" Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27½
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	30
" Lexington at Graham	23
" " " Lexington (old)	18
" " " new	10
" Commerce	18
" Charleston	1
" Fayetteville	10½
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers Bank of Greensboro, old	27½
" " " new	13
Miners & Planters Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wil.	27
Greensboro Mutual	(96)

Any Bank Notes sent us by Express will be remitted for, on day of receipt, at highest market rate, and if prices given are not satisfactory, the notes will be returned.

April 16—tf.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY

WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	55c
" Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	30
" Graham	23
" Lexington (old)	18
" " (new)	10
" Commerce	18
" Charenton	1
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	28
" " " (new.)	12
Miners'and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25
N. C. R. R. Stock	20

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Oct. 26-296-3m

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES!

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26)	G. B. 55
" Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Lexington, at Graham, new 10, old	18
" Roxborough	61
" Wadesborough	26
" Thomasville	60
" Wilmington	27½
" Commerce	17
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Charenden	1
" Yanceyville	3½
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough, new 10, old	27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	25
Gold	138
Silver	130
Old Coupons	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	50
Exchange on New York	¼

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. W. PULLIAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

W. R. GULICK, Cashier.
C. J. BEDDELL, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

PRICE CURRENT MARCH 21, 1868.

Bank of Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	30
" Charenton	1
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old,)	18
" (new)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	23
" North Carolina	55
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	60
" Wadesboro'	26
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Yanceyville	3
" Wilmington	27½
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	27
" " " (new)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank	40

Jan 15-135-tf

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	17@22½
" BALT. & WESTERN	16@20
BEEF ON HOOF	8@10
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	30@35
COTTON	29@32
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	22@30
EGGS	17@20
FLOUR	10@16
FODDER	1 50@1 75
HERRINGS	6@8@10
HIDES—Green	8c pr lb.
" Dry	12½@15
HAY	1@1 25 pr. cwt.
LARD	18@20
MEAL	1 40@1 50
MOLASSES	55@75
NAILS	7½@10
PEAS—Stock	1 25@1 50
" White	2 00@2 50
POTATOES—Irish	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	1 00@1 25
RAGS	4@5
SALT—Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	35@75
WHISKEY	$8 50@9 00

REMARKS.

Cotton active and higher, prices from 1 to 2 cents better. We quote sales to-day (Monday) at 24 and 25.

Butter scarce and in demand at good prices.

MISCELLANEOUS

PEACHES.

Another lot of those fine Peaches, in 2 lb. cans, just received

Mar 28—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

1868. Hardware Trade. 1868.

ON HAND.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver Plated Forks and Spoons, Silver Plated Castors, Sweeds and Refined Iron, Cast and Blister Steel, Garden Tools

ALSO

Cut and Finishing Nails, Cooking Stoves, furnished complete, Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Shoe Lasts and Pegs.

Raleigh, Feb. 27—tf J. BROWN.
With Hart & Lewis.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1868.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A. CREECH!

JUST RECEIVED, HIS 8th worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next sixty days, if possible—if you want

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, and

At Low Prices,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, CREECH'S is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville Street and down the other; yes, and then the cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that CREECH'S is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, CREECH'S is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES OR CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen CREECH'S, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful assortments in the City. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you step at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I told the people, some time ago, that there was no House in the City that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to CREECH'S, on R. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH,
April 9 Fayetteville Street.

GRAND OPENING!

FOR

SPRING OF 1868!!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

HAVING NEWLY REFITTED MY OLD Stand, No. 16 Fayetteville Street, I am now daily receiving a splendid supply of the (in part) below enumerated GOODS. I am now prepared to offer to my customers, and the public in general, a full stock of

DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

SPRING SHAWLS,
SILK WRAPPINGS,
SILKS, &c.

HATS,
RIBBONS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

LACE CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

300 Pieces of the latest patterns of **PRINTS.**
150 Pieces bleached and unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS.

Ladies', Misses and Children's SHOES.
Gent's and Boys HATS of every description, and all the latest styles.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

in great variety.

"Richard's Patent Combined" Paper COLLARS and BOSOMS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies and Gent's Traveling Trunks, Valises, Morocco Bags, Railroad Bags, &c., &c.

Come one and all, and examine my stock, before buying elsewhere

DAILY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868.

Since the Weary Doubts are Ended.

Since the weary doubts are ended,
That encompass'd heart and brow,
And the Past, by gloom attended,
Fades before the radiant Now;
Since the solemn clouds have perish'd
From their old accustomed place,
And the hope my life has cherish'd
Smiles with a triumphant face

There is that within my spirit,
Which evolves a sweet content
From the unexhausted merit
Of its virtue all unspent;
And a glimpse of starry brightness,
Born of faith and trusting love,
Flashes its unclouded whiteness
All around me and above.

And the peace that, "like a mirror,"
Gliding onward still and bright,
Calms unquiet fears forever
In its tides of rare delight,
Overflows with liberal graces,
And on all the things I see
Leaves the influential traces
Of its gentle ministry.

Up above, a rare completeness
Of the azure deep is shown,
Which unfolds a fairer sweetness
Than the sky has ever known;
And the earth whose wide dominion
On has been involved in gloom,
Seems o'ershadow'd by a pinion,
Fringed with beauty's winning bloom.

And I deem that no reverses
Shall subdue the living ray
Of the treasure that disperses
All the darkness from my way;
But adown the path before me
It shall go with steady light,
And project a gladness o'er me
Which shall know no change or blight

For the faith, whose calm emotion
Is the centre and the stream,
Whence proceeds the strong devotion
That illumines every dream,
Shall endure, and with caresses
Smile away the darkest woe,
Though amid unknown distresses
Life's uncertain path should go.

Thus, unknown to wealth and glory,
Tho' I make no sounding fame,
And the page of written story
E'en ignore my humble name;
Yet I sign not if the measure
Of their gifts eludes my heart,
For I count a dearer treasure
Than their fleeting charms impart.

And a sense of fond elation,
Rich as any kings may own,
Thrills the peaceful contemplation
Of the joy my life has won;
Since the weary doubts have ended
That encompass'd heart and brow,
And the Past, by gloom attended,
Fades before the radiant Now!

During the late war, coffee, sugar and flour were things of the past in Southern Texas. A soldier stayed all night at a house on the Nueces, and finding a large hard biscuit in his haversack, he gave it to a little four year old boy playing before the door. Half an hour afterwards he saw the boy with the biscuit on the ground and a coal of fire upon it.

"What are you doing that for, sonny?" he inquired.

"Trying to make the plaguy thing poke its head out."

A lady in Texas was once reading the story of David and Goliah to her little four year old son, a bright eyed little fellow, a thorough Texian in independence of manner and speech. He listened very intently until his mother came to where David strikes Goliah with the stone, when he slapped his right hand upon his knee, and exclaimed: "Bully for him." When she came to where David was fleeing from Saul, he exclaimed. "*What a dominicker.* Put it down, mother; I don't want to hear any more about him."

During the invasion of Pennsylvania by the army of General Lee, a portion of it camped one night on the farm of a strong Union man. The Rebs being hungry, had hunted up everything in the eating line that could be found; and more than one chicken, duck and turkey had found its way into some "Johnny's" camp-kettle. The farmer was a silent witness of the destruction of his poultry until a "Johnny" stepped up and addressed him.

Johnny.—"I say, mister—if I kill one of your hogs, mayn't your wife cook him for me?"

Citizen.—"No; my wife has already faluted from the effects of the fire while cooking for you soldiers."

Johnny.—"Well, I say, mister, when she comes to, may she cook him for me?"

A half-witted fellow in Texas got up to make a speech at a political meeting, and was hissed so by the opposite party that he could not say a word for some time. He folded his arms, and waited with the air of a Demosthenes until silence was restored, and then said with a scornful smile:

"The scoffs and jeers of a fault finding public fall as lightly upon *my* ear as the sea gull's feather upon the ocean wave."

The following is the end of a sermon preached a few years ago by a colored leader of the flock:

"My beloved bretheren, speakin of de wanities ob riches in dis world an der uselessness in de next, I hab arribe at de 'clusion dat, at sound of Gabriel's horn, it will be as unpossible for a rich man to enter de kingdom of heaben as for a shad to clime a skined poplar tail foremost."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO AGENCY.

We have received Agencies for the sale of MANUFACTURED and SMOKING TOBACCO, of all brands.

Orders for any quantity will be promptly filled.

Parties having any for sale would do well to ship us, as ready sales can be made.

COWAND & HARRISS,
Commission Merchants,
April 21-3m Norfolk, Va.

CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES AND OYSTERS At TONNOFFSKI'S.

PLOWS AND POINTS of all kinds at G T & W C STRONACH'S.

Hardware, Earthenware, Crockery, Tubs, Baskets, Shovels, Spades, Forks and everything desirable to the farmer, at Apr 16—tf G T & W C STRONACH'S.

Peaches, Peaches.

$4 PER DOZEN. THREE FOR ONE DOLlar. Something extra. For sale by
April 21-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

In Store and for Sale low.
100 Choice Maryland hams.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.
Feb 3-159-tf

WHITE PEPPER.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

PICKLES, CANNED PEACHES, CANNED Strawberries, Canned Corn, Dried Figs, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Cocoanut, Crackers, a fresh supply at
April 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!
A lot of New Eastern Herrings, just received at
April 23-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

THE STAMP ACT.

One of the Tax Laws of the U. S.

Acknowledgment of Deeds, exempt.

Affidavit, 5 cents; in suit or legal proceedings, exempt.

Appraisement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents.

Assignment or Transfers, of Mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right 5 cents.

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bills of Exchange, Inland drafts or orders payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents.

For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cents.

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, exempt.

On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.

Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, where the consideration does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof 50 cents

Of personal property, other than ship or vessel, Bond personal, for payment of money (see mortgage)—Official, $1.

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cents.

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See mortgage.) Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents.

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cents.

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents.

General, 5 cents

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cents.

Of search of records, 5 cents.

That certain papers are on file, 5 cents.

That certain paper cannot be found 5 cents.

Of redemption of land sold for taxes 5 cents.

Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents.

Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents

Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cents.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certified Transcript of Judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.

Check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Contract (See Agreement Brokers,) 10 cents.

Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $100, 50 cents.

Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 50 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, $1.00.

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Gauger's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons, 10 cents

Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents.

To vote at an election of an incorporated company, 10 cents.

To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.

To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, $1.00

For any other purpose, 50 cents.

Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000, $1.00.

For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents.

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of $1.00.

Protest upon bill, note, check or draft, 25 cts.

Promissory, (See Bills of Exchange, inland.)

Renewal of, subject to same duty as original note

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.

Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyances.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10cts

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars 20 cents.

Exceeding $1,000, for every $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents.

For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents.

Writs or Legal Documents, writs or other legal process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents.

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100 or over, 50.

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100 or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100 25 cents.

When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents.

Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, 50 cents.

Insurance Life, when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cts.

Exceeding $5,000, $1.00.

Lease of lands or tenements where the rents do not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents.

Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or acimal part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents.

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or endorsed, five cents additional.

Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels, 10 cents.

Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents.

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500, 50 cents

Exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents.

Pawner's Checks 5 cents.

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $55, 50 cents.

Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50 $1.00

For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50, $1.00.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B., except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument, to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promissory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable, under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyance of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The following is a full list of the members of both Houses of the Fortieth Congress, the Republican members being marked "r," and the opposition "d."

SENATE.

Benjamin F. Wade, r, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, r, of Penn., Secretary.

	Term Expires		Term Expires.
MAINE.		**INDIANA.**	
Lot M Morrill, r	'69	T A Hendricks, d	'69
Wm P Fessenden, r	'71	Oliver Morton, r	'73
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		**ILLINOIS.**	
Aaron H Cragin, r	'71	Richard Yates, r	'71
Jas W Patterson, r	'73	Lyman Trumbull, r	'73
VERMONT.		**MICHIGAN.**	
Geo F Edmunds, r	'68	Zach Chandler, r	'69
Justus S Morrill, r	'73	Jacob M Howard, r	'71
MASSACHUSETTS.		**WISCONSIN.**	
Charles Sumner, r	'69	I R Doolittle, d	'69
Henry Wilson, r	'71	Timothy O Howe, r	'73
RHODE ISLAND.		**MINNESOTA.**	
William Sprague, r	'69	Alex Ramsey r	'69
Henry B Anthony, r	'71	Daniel S Norton d	'71
CONNECTICUT.		**IOWA.**	
James Dixon d	'69	James W Grimes, r	'71
Orris S Ferry, r	'73	James Harlan, r	'73
NEW YORK.		**MISSOURI.**	
Edwin D Morgan, r	'69	John B Henderson, r	'69
Roscoe Conkling, r	'73	Charles D Drake, r	'73
NEW JERSEY.		**KANSAS.**	
F T Frelinghuysen, r	'69	Edmund G Ross, r	'71
Alex G Cattell, r	'73	Samuel C Pomeroy, r	'73
PENNSYLVANIA.		**NEBRASKA.**	
C R Buckalew, d	'69	Thos W Tipton, r	'69
Simon Cameron, r	'73	John M Thayer, r	'71
DELAWARE.		**NEVADA.**	
Geo R Riddle, d	'69	Wm M Stewart, r	'69
Wm Saulsbury, d	'71	James W Nye, r	'71
MARYLAND.		**CALIFORNIA.**	
Reverdy Johnson, d	'69	John Conness, r	'69
—— Hamilton, d	——	Cornelius Cole, r.	'71
WEST VIRGINIA.		**OREGON.**	
P G Van Winkle, r	'69	Geo H Williams, r	'71
Waitman T Willey,	'71	Henry Corbett, r	'73
KENTUCKY.		**COLORADO.**	
—— Mc Creery, d	——	John Evans, r	——
Garrett Davis, d	'73	Jerome B Chaffe, r	——
TENNESSEE.			
D T Patterson, d	'69		
Joseph S Fowler, r	'71		

*Not admitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans 46. Democrats and Conservatives, 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Schuyler Colfax, r, of Indiana, Speaker
Edward McPherson, r, of Pennsylvania, Clerk

MAINE.		Horace May. ard, r	
John Lynch, r		William D Stokes, r	
Sidney Perham, r		James Mullins, r	
James G Blaine, r		John Trimble, r	
John A Peters, r		Samuel M Arnell, r	
Frederick A Pike, r		Isaac R Hawkins, r	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		David A Nunn, r	
Jacob H Ela, r		**OHIO.**	
Aaron F Stevens, r		Benjamin Eggleston, r	
Jacob Benton, r		Samuel F Carey r	
VERMONT.		Robt O Schenck, r	
P E Woodridge, r		Wm Lawrence, r	
Luke P Poland, r		Wm Mungen, d	
W C Smith, r		Reader W Clarke, r	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Samuel Shellabarger, r	
Thomas D Eliot, r		C S Hamilton, r	
Oakes Ames, r		Ralph P Buckland, r	
Ginery Twichell, r		James M Ashley, r	
Samuel Hooper, r		John T Wilson, r	
Benjamin F Butler, r		Pallad Van Trump, d	
Nathaniel P Banks, r		George W Morgan, d	
George S Boutwell, r		Martin Walker r	
John D Baldwin, r		Tobias A Plants, r	
Wm B Washburn, r		John C Bingham, r	
Henry L Dawes, r		Ephraim R Eckley, r	
RHODE ISLAND.		Rufus P Spaulding, r	
Thomas Jenckes, r		James A Garfield, r	
Nathan F Dixon r		**INDIANA.**	
CONNECTICUT.		Wm E Niblack d	
Richard D Hubbard, d		Michael C Kerr, d	
Julius Rockhies d		Morton C Hunter, r	
H H Starkweather, r		Wm S Holman, d	
William H Barnum, d		George W Julian, r	
NEW YORK.		John Coburn, r	
Stephen Tabor, d		H D Washburn, r	
Denas Barnes, d		Goodlove S Orth, r	
Wm E Robinson, d		Schuyler Colfax, r	
John Fox, d		John P C Shanks, r	
John Morrissey, d		**ILLINOIS**	
Thomas E Stewart, d		At large—J Logan, r	
John W Chandler, d		Norman B Judd, r	
Jas Brooks, d		John F Farnsworth, r	
Fernando Wood, d		Elihu B Washburne, r	
Wm H Robertson, r		Abner C Harding, r	
Thomas H Van Wyck, r		Eben C Ingersoll, r	
John H Ketchem, r		Burton C Cook, r	
Thomas Cornell, r		H P Brownell r	
John V L Pruyn d		Shelby M Cullom r	
John A Griswold, r		Lewis W Ross, d	
Orange Ferris, r		Albert G Burr, d	
Calvin T Hulburd, r		Samuel S Marshall, d	
James M Mervin, r		John Baker, r	
Wm C Fields, r		Green B Raum, r	
Addison H Laflin, r		**MICHIGAN.**	
Alex H Bailey, r		For C Beaman, r	
John C Churchill, r		Chas Upson, r	
Denis McCarthy, r		Austin Blair r	
Theo M Pomeroy, r		Thos W Ferry, r	
Wm H Kelsey, r		B E Trowbridge, r	
Wm S Lincoln r		Jno F Driggs, r	
Hamilton Ward, r		**WISCONSIN.**	
Lewis Selye, r		Halbert E Paine, r	
Burt Van Horn, r		Ben F Hopkins r	
James M Murphy, d		Amasa Cobb, r	
Henry Van Aernam, r		Chas A Eldridge, d	
NEW JERSEY.		Philetus Sawyer, r	
Wm Moore, r		C C Washburne r	
Chas Haight, d		**MINNESOTA.**	
Chas Stillgreaves, d		Wm Windom, r	
John Hill, r		Ignatius Donnelly,	
Geo A Halsey, r		**IOWA.**	
PENNSYLVANIA.		James F Wilson, r	
Samuel J Randall, d		Hiram Price, r	
Chas O'Neill, r		Wm B Allison r	
Leonard Myers, r		Wm Loughbridge, r	
Wm H Kelley, r		Jesse M Dodge, r	
Caleb N Taylor r		Asahel W Hubbard, r	
Ben M Boyer, d		**MISSOURI.**	
Jno M Bromall, r		Wm A Pile, r	
Jno P. Getz, d		Jas B McCormick, d	
Thaddeus Stevens, r		Jas J Gravelly, r	
Henry L Cake, r		Jos W McClurg r	
David M Van Auken, d		Robt T Van Horn, r	
Geo W Woodward, d		Ben F Loan, r	
Ulysses Mercer, r		John F Benjamin r	
George F Miller, r		George W Anderson,	
A J Grosscloseness, d		**NEBRASKA.**	
Wm H Koontz, r		John Tracie, r	
Daniel J Morrell, r		**NEVADA.**	
Samuel F Wilson, r		Delos M Ashley, r	
Glenni W Scofield, r		**CALIFORNIA.**	
Darwin A Finney, r		Samuel B Axtell, d	
John Covode, r		Williams Higby, r	
Jas S Morehead r		Thomas Williams, r	
Thomas Williams, r		James A Johnson, d	
Geo V Lawrence r		**OREGON.**	
DELAWARE.		Rufus Mallory, r	
John A Nicholson, d		**COLORADO.**	
MARYLAND.		George M Chilcott, r	
Hiram McCullock d		**DELEGATES.**	
Stevenson Archer, d		**ARIZONA.**	
Chas E Phelps, d		Coles Bashford, r	
Francis Thomas, r		**DAKOTA.**	
Frederick Stone, r		Walter A Burleigh, r	
WEST VIRGINIA.		**IDAHO.**	
Chester D Hubbard, r		E D Holbrook d	
Bethuel M Kitchen, r		**MONTANA.**	
Daniel Polsley, r		Jas M Cavanaugh, d	
KENTUCKY.		**NEW MEXICO.**	
E S Trimble, d		C P Clever, d (contested)	
John L Brown, d		**UTAH.**	
John S Golladay, d		Wm D Hooper, d	
J Proctor Knott, d		**WASHINGTON.**	
Asa P Grover, d		Alvin Flanders, r	
Thomas L Jones, d		**WYOMING.**	
James B Beck, d		James S Casement, r	
George M Adams, d		**RECAPITULATION.**	
John D Young, d		(Without Delegates from Territories): Republicans, 145. Democrats and Conservatives, 49.	
KANSAS.			
Sidney Clarke, r			
TENNESSEE.			
Roderick R Butler, r			

*Not admitted

NUMBER OF POUNDS TO A BUSHEL.

Of Wheat	60 Pounds.
Of Shelled Corn	56 do
Of Corn on the Cob	70 do
Of Rye	56 do
Of Oats	35 do
Of Barley	40 do
Of Potatoes	60 do
Of Bran	20 do
Of Clover Seed	60 do
Of Timothy Seed	45 do
Of Flax Seed	56 do
Of Hemp Seed	44 do
Of Buckwheat	52 do
Of Blue Grass	14 do
Of Castor Bean	46 do
Of Dried Peaches	33 do
Of Dried Apples	24 do
Of Onions	57 do
Of Salt	50 do

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.

FRESH ARRIVAL—BUGGY MATERIAL.

Hickory Rims, Spokes, Finished Shafts, Hubs, Long Arm ¼ inch patent Axles, Plated Hub and Sand Bands, Silver head, Japanese and Ivory Lining Nails, Band Nails, Curtain Knobs, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Axle Clips and Felloe Plates, Enamelled Muslin, Drilling and Canvass, Dash Leather and Moleskin, Oil Cloth Carpeting, Japanese and Plated Buckles, Curtain Frames and Whip Sockets, Wood Stirrups, Buggy Springs, assorted.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, April 4-tf With Hart & Lewis.

ANOTHER LOT OF CANNED PEACHES. Just received by
April 1-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Courts Of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Anson County—On the second Monday in January, April, July and October
Ashe—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Alexander—First Monday in March, June, September and December
Alamance—First Monday after the 4th Monday of February, May, August and November
Alleghany—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October
Beaufort—Third Monday in March and September, and the first Monday in June and December.
Bertie—Second Monday in February, May, August and November.
Bladen—First Monday in February, May, August and November
Brunswick—First Monday in March, June September and December.
Buncombe—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December
Burke—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November
Cabarrus—Third Monday in January, April, July and October
Caldwell—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November
Camden—Second Monday in March, June, September and November
Carteret—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Caswell—First Monday after the 4th Monday of March, June, September and December
Catawba—Second Monday in February, May, August and November
Chatham—Second Monday in February, May, August and November
Chowan—First Monday in February, May, August and November
Cleveland—First Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November
Columbus—Second Monday in February, May, August and November
Craven—Second Monday in March, June, September and December
Cumberland—First Monday in March, June, September and December
Currituck—Last Monday in February, May, August and November
Cherokee—Second Monday in April, July, September and December
Clay First Monday in April, July, September and December
Duplin—Third Monday in January, April, July and October
Davidson—Second Monday in February, May, August and November
Davie—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Edgecombe—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Franklin—Second Monday in March, June, September and December
Forsythe—Third Monday in March, June, September and December
Gates—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Granville—First Monday in February, May, August and November
Greene—Second Monday in February, May, August and November
Guilford—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Gaston—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Halifax—Third Monday in March, June, September and December
Harnett—Second Monday in March, June, September and December
Haywood—First Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December
Hertford—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Hyde—Second Monday in February, May, August and November
Henderson—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December
Iredell—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Johnston—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Jones—Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and on the last Monday in January and July
Jackson—Fourth Monday in April, July, September and December
Lenoir—First Monday in January and July, and third Monday in March and September
Lincoln—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Martin—Second Monday in January, April, July and October
McDowell—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November
Mecklenburg—Second Monday in January April, July and October
Montgomery—First Monday in January, April, July and October
Moore—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October
Macon—Third Monday in April, July, September and December
Madison—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in April, July, September and December
Mitchell—Fourth Monday in March, June, September and December
Nash—Second Monday in February, May, August and November
New Hanover—Second Monday in March, June, September and December
Northampton—First Monday in March, June, September and December
Onslow—First Monday in March, June, September and December
Orange—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Pasquotank—— Monday in March, June, September and December
Perquimans—Second Monday in February, May, August and December
Person—Third Monday in March, June, September and December
Pitt—First Monday in February, May, August and November
Polk—Second Monday after the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Randolph—First Monday in February, May, August and November
Richmond—Third Monday in January, April, July and October
Rowan—First Monday in February, May, August and November
Robeson—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Rockingham—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Rutherford—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November
Sampson—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Stokes—Third Monday in March, June, September and December
Surry—Second Monday in February, May, August and November
Stanly—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Tyrrell—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October
Transylvania—Second Monday after the fourth Monday in April, July, September and December
Union—First Monday in January, April, July and October
Wake—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Warren—Fourth Monday in February, May, August and November
Washington—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Watauga—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in February, May, August and November
Wayne—Third Monday in February, May, August and November
Wilkes—First Monday in February, May, August and November
Wilson—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October
Yadkin—First Monday in January, April, July and October
Yancy—Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in April, July, September and December

Superior Courts.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Tyrrell—First Monday in March and September
Washington—Second Monday in March and September
Bertie—Third Monday in March and September
Hertford—Fourth Monday in March and November
Gates—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Chowan—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Perquimans—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Pasquotank—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Camden—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Currituck—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Duplin—Fourth Monday in March and September.
Wayne—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Green—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Lenoir—Third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Craven—Fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Jones—Wednesday next after 4th Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Onslow—Sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Carteret—Seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Beaufort—Eighth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Hyde—Ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September
Wilson—Tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Martin—On the Monday before the first Monday in March and September.
Pitt—First Monday in March and September
Edgecombe—Second Monday in March and September
Nash—Third Monday in March and September
Johnston—Fourth Monday in March and September
Wake—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Franklin—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Warren—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Halifax—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Northampton—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Granville—First Monday in March and September
Orange—Second Monday in March and September
Chatham—Third Monday in March and September
Randolph—Fourth Monday in March and September
Davidson—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Forsythe—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Stokes—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Guilford—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Rockingham—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Caswell—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Person—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Alamance—Eighth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Harnett—Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in February and August
Moore—Monday before the last in February and August
Montgomery—Last Monday in February and August
Stanly—First Monday in March and September
Anson—Second Monday in March and September
Richmond—Third Monday in March and September
Robeson—Fourth Monday in March and September
Bladen—First Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Columbus—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Brunswick—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
New Hanover—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Sampson—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September
Cumberland—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Davie—Fourth Monday in February and August
Yadkin—First Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Surry—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Alleghany—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Ashe—Fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August
Wilkes—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Alexander—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Iredell—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Union—Eighth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Mecklenburg—Ninth and Tenth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August.
Cabarrus—Eleventh Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Rowan—Twelfth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Catawba—Second Monday in February and August
Lincoln—Third Monday in February and August
Gaston—Fourth Monday in February and August
Cleveland—First Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Polk—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Rutherford—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
McDowell—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Burke—Fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Caldwell—Sixth Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August
Watauga—Seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in February and August.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Clay—First Monday in April and September
Cherokee—Second Monday in April and September
Macon—Third Monday in April and September
Jackson—Fourth Monday in April and September
Haywood—First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and September
Transylvania—Second Monday after the 4th Monday in April and September
Henderson—Third Monday after the 4th Monday in April and September
Madison—Fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in April and September
Yancey—Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in April and September
Mitchell—Sixth Monday after the fourth in April and September
Buncombe—Seventh Monday after the 4th in April and September, continued two weeks.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISENTS.

COLLINS & HEATH,
22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook Stove,
Sheet Lead,	Patapsco Coal,
Lead Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Universe Cook,
Iron Pipe,	Beebe Range,
Terra Cotta Pipe,	European Range,
Brass Cocks,	Magee Range,
Plated Cocks,	Spruce Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs,	Emerald Range
Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters,	Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces,
Water Closets,	Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick,
Iron and China Basins,	Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety.
Hydrants,	All the different styles of Grates,
Pumps,	High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,
Rams, Fountains,	
Water Wheels,	
Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
April 8-206-1y

CORN.
1,000 bushels on hand and to arrive.
Mar 26—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

BACON.
100 Choice Va. and N. C. Hams.
50 " " Shoulders.
Just to hand.
Mar 26—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

HAY.
50 bales Hay.
Mar 26—tf W. H. JONES & CO.

1868. 1868.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE

SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C.,

Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

William E. Pell, } Editors.
Seaton Gales, }

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determined to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st. DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the